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and to promote orderly conduct among the pupils, operates to the disadvantage of the school in one sense, inasmuch as it gives some parents a pretext for withdrawing their children. No alteration of importance has taken place in reference to the instruction of the school.

The number of candidates for situations, trained in 1888, was 32, of whom 5 were females. In accordance with the Board's rule to that effect, each candidate was required to submit a specimen of work as well as the Model Schools. In a majority of cases, the attainments of the candidates, estimated from the ability displayed in their examination papers, were very meagre, and their practical skill was even more so. The majority of the candidates were of the female applicants. If the qualifications they exhibited were a fair specimen of the education given in middle class schools, it would be impossible to escape the impression that the education generally must be of a notoriously defective character, and of a singularly deficient regard to solidity and usefulness. Most of the applicants, it appeared, had some knowledge of music, drawing, and fancy work, but very few could pass a single sentence correctly, write an ordinary letter, or do any other kind of useful work in practice. As the number of applications from female teachers generally exceeds forty in the course of the year, the facts above stated are worthy of consideration. I believe that such a radical defect in female education—especially in the middle and lighter branches—accommplishes as they are styled of matters of far higher importance. Another proof of the defective nature of the education is the great difficulty has been experienced in teaching plain needlework in our schools; and I am afraid that if the subject of domestic economy were introduced, as it is very extensively in England, the result would be less successful than in the present case. The subjects, and my immediate province, seemed from its vast importance in a social point of view to require this notice at my hands.

The course of training which candidates undergo has been systematised and perfected as far as possible. The instructions placed in their hands on entering the Model School, and which they are required to observe, were that the discipline to which they are subjected is to be considered as a severe one, and that, as they become good teachers, the fault lies in themselves, or in the brevity of the period of their probation. At the end of the month's training, the candidates were required to prepare a specimen of work as well as the Model Schools, together with such other branches as they were acquainted with, the latter part of the examination being voluntary. As it appears to me that the difficulty of the examinations which National teachers are required to undergo is not sufficient, and as I mentioned, I beg to append copies of some of the questions actually proposed to candidates. These questions are regarded as being of medium difficulty, and a different set being prepared for the more advanced class. The number of candidates appointed was 24; the following table shows the rank each attained on examination:—

	I. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.
Males	A. B.	C. D.	E. F.
Females	G. H.	I. J.	K. L.

It must be borne in mind, that, in every case a lower grade was awarded to the candidate than his attainments would seem to warrant, until some opportunity was offered for further improvement in his teaching. If the report on this head were satisfactory, he, in general, received his proper status; but if not altogether favourable, that fact was viewed as detracting from his efficiency, and his classification remained unaltered.

The necessity for instituting District Model Schools, to which I have adverted in previous reports, has increased in urgency, and I think the time has arrived when the Government should take steps to refer to the National system, and to education in general. One, at least, would be required in each Inspectorial District, though it may be prudent first to try the experiment of instituting one in each county.

It is satisfactory to find that Infant Departments have been created in some of the country schools. A system which does not make special provision for such schools is necessarily defective, and the practical skill which is the most important period in a child's life is left without suitable means of education. The want of the peculiar methods appropriate to infant schools cannot be compensated for by any subsequent instruction, and the bearing being on the whole of the whole superstructure is unsound and imperfect.

The hindrances to education both as respects that department administered by the National Board, and also by the Government, are many, and I think the most prominent of these is the difficulty in obtaining funds for the erection of decent school buildings. A proper school-house and master's residence cannot be erected anywhere for much less than £1000 to £1500, and in many districts the cost goes beyond the means of the inhabitants of country districts. The burden rests ultimately upon a few, for some are too apathetic, others too indolent, and many are too ignorant to do anything towards the promoters of a many-sided war to prompt men to oppose even so useful an undertaking. This difficulty will continue to be felt until some arrangement is made by which all will be compelled to contribute to the education of their own children in schools. Another obstacle is the irregular attendance of the children, especially in country districts. I have reason to believe, as previously mentioned, that this is due to gross ignorance, and to the children being sent to school without education. Perhaps the most serious obstacle of all is the low, material estimate of the value of education formed by some people. Their test is the amount of money which they can get for their children's labour, and if a direct relationship cannot be established, they are content with pecuniary gain, the former is abandoned as unnecessary. Probably, the most valuable part of education is that which bears no direct relationship to subsistence, and which is the result of a liberal education, strengthens the whole mind, perfecting it as an instrument, and enabling the possessor to use it efficiently. This view of education—as a means of enabling children to earn a living—has been strongly maintained by some of our ablest and most successful educationists, and is widely adopted in the colony, where, however, the circumstances which give a plausible colouring to the arguments in its favour do not exist. It is true that many of our parents consider their children properly educated, if they are able to read, write, and answer simple questions in arithmetic. Frequently the teacher is called to account because he does not confine his instructions to the mere acquisition of the elements of knowledge, but terms, that he is not to teach "grammar, and geography, and that nonsense." The success of his school depends much upon the moral tone of the district. Instances have come under my own observation in which the parents have been so much influenced by a dictatorial and intemperate habit. The result was that the education of the children was entirely neglected, and the teachers, after striving to maintain the school in an efficient state, were compelled to succumb to the force of opposing influences.

In the course of his travels through the country districts many facts were elicited by the inspectors bearing upon the question of education. Perhaps not more than a few of these facts can be here related, but much of the apparent apathy of the people in educational matters—that in some secluded districts the very existence of the National System was unknown, nor that in other districts where the Government had provided funds for the erection of schools, and that much of the apparent apathy of the people in educational matters—that in some secluded districts the very existence of the National System was unknown, nor that in other districts where the Government had provided funds for the erection of schools, and that much of the apparent apathy of the people in educational matters—that in some secluded districts the very existence of the National System was unknown, nor that in other districts where the Government had provided funds for the erection of schools, and that much of the apparent apathy of the people in educational matters—that in some secluded districts the very existence of the National System was unknown, nor 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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—*September 6.*
Madras, Dutch bark, 500 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from Amsterdam 2nd May. G. A. Lloyd and Co. agents.
Early Alton, schooner, 50 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—*September 6.*
For Hobart, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Sydney, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Melbourne, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Adelaide, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Perth, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Fremantle, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Melbourne, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Sydney, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Hobart, N. E. O. Lloyd and Co. agents.

PROPOSED DEPARTURES.—*September 6.*
John Wesley, for South Sea Islands; G. Lloyd and Co. agents.
Bay Assan, for Singapore; Phoenix, for New Zealand; G. Lloyd and Co. agents.
For Australia; Telegraph, for Melbourne.

CLARENDON.—*September 6.*
Phantom, brig, 150 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.
Phantom, brig, 150 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.
Phantom, brig, 150 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.

COASTERS INWARDS.—*September 6.*
Phantom, brig, 150 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.
Phantom, brig, 150 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—*September 6.*
Phantom, brig, 150 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.
Phantom, brig, 150 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.

IMPORTS.—*September 6.*
Madras, Dutch bark, 500 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from Amsterdam 2nd May. G. A. Lloyd and Co. agents.
Early Alton, schooner, 50 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.

EXPORTS.—*September 6.*
Madras, Dutch bark, 500 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from Amsterdam 2nd May. G. A. Lloyd and Co. agents.
Early Alton, schooner, 50 tons, Captain Seligman Van Lier, from New Zealand, 17th August. Captain, agent.

SHIPS' MAILS.
Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:
For Melbourne, by the Phantom, on Friday, at 6 p.m.
For Sydney, by the Phantom, on Friday, at 6 p.m.
For Hobart, by the Phantom, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE HONORARY.
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[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.
September 6.—Harriet Hope, from Newcastle; Burnett, from Sydney.
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SYDNEY.
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Mr. HAY was not anxious to rescind any of their proceedings precipitately. Was quite willing to give sufficient time; but why not in the interim go on with the public business?

Mr. COWPER was for the adjournment and the resumption of the ordinary business of the House.

Mr. COWPER replied: There was an important principle involved in the prorogation of the business. The Government could not be expected to proceed with the ordinary business with this motion hanging over their heads.

The House then divided, with 44 for the adjournment and 22 against it.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes before five o'clock till three o'clock on Thursday.

The failure of Mr. MURRAY to form a new administration must be accepted as a proof that the Opposition is not sufficiently united or organized to furnish a second Cabinet. This may be a subject for regret; but unless a Government could be formed united in principle, and capable from their social sympathies of combining in action, we should gain nothing by the change. Mr. HAY was bound to refuse co-operation when the very point upon which the Ministry differed with the majority was one on which he voted in public estimation; and, in the circumstances of this colony, any man who shows that he can be staunch and consistent, may render more service by his example than by assuming a share in the Government.

Looking at the composition of the House, we fear, at present, no Ministry can have the confidence of the majority. The leaders of the Opposition who meet in a division could not sit an hour in the same Cabinet. To attack a Ministry distrusted by both sections, gives to those sections an appearance of concord which must vanish the moment they have to co-operate in legislation. Whatever personal sympathies may be created by fighting on the same side must disappear the moment they attempt to govern together. It is thus that the spectator is liable to be deceived; it is from this that divisions upon questions, comparatively indifferent, imply nothing but a common dislike to the people in power.

This being the case, it is quite possible that the Government, demanding a vote of confidence, approving alike the constitution of the Cabinet and its past and future measures, could never obtain one. The only majority upon which it can calculate is the largest following in the House. The party of the Ministers may be more than any other party. A vote of confidence, in reality, be only like that carried by Mr. PARKES in the last session, which was expressly founded on the inconvenience of a Ministerial change. The Ministers, in any case, will not be men approved of by the majority of the House; they will consist merely of persons who have more supporters than any other aspirants to office.

The resignation of the vote respecting the tea and sugar will not at all express the opinions of the House in reference to the conduct or capacity of the Ministers. It cannot be supposed that Mr. HAY will abate in any degree his determination to carry out his intentions, notwithstanding the vote, hampering them in the preparation of their estimates, was passed. This following so soon upon another vote by which the Ministry had been defeated in the election of a member to a high office of that House, convinced him and his colleagues that they could not longer hold their offices with self-respect and usefulness to the country. These proceedings so early in the session manifested so much distrust on the part of the Assembly that early on Saturday morning he intimated to his Excellency the Governor-General the intention of himself and colleagues to place their resignations in his hands, which later in the day he did by letter, suggesting that Mr. Murray, as apparently the accepted leader of the Opposition, seemed the proper person to be called in to advise his Excellency. To-day he had received a communication from Mr. Excellency, from which it appeared that Mr. Murray had not succeeded in forming an administration. But if the present Government were to carry on the business of the country it was clear that the resignation of the vote of Friday night would be necessary, to enable them to do so effectively, and with honour to themselves.

Mr. MURRAY deemed some explanation necessary on his part. Late on Saturday afternoon he received a note from his Excellency desiring his advice in the formation of a new Government. He had not time to proceed far in the matter that evening; but in the course of the following day he obtained an interview with Mr. HAY, but failed in obtaining that gentleman's co-operation. Nothing from that was done till Monday, when other gentlemen, whose assistance was deemed desirable, were seen, and after consultation, declined. The result was, that he had failed in the task entrusted to him; and he might say that to him personally the result was more gratifying than success.

Some notices of motion were then given by hon. members.

After which, Mr. COWPER gave notice that, on Friday next, he should move the resolution of the motion in favour of repealing the taxes on tea and sugar passed on Friday last. He then moved that the House adjourn till three o'clock on Friday.

Mr. SAMUEL thought that, whether this motion was rescinded or not, the question should be decided at once.

Mr. WALSH, had been in the House, should have voted against the motion, and should vote for its rescission.

Mr. FORTER would like to hear some reason advanced for the adjournment now asked for.

Mr. RUSSELL should be prepared to vote for rescinding the motion. Was not in the House when it was passed.

Mr. COWPER altered his motion to Thursday instead of Friday.

Mr. BLACK was for deciding the matter now; would vote against the adjournment, but would vote for rescinding the motion.

Mr. MURRAY should vote for adjournment, as he thought they should have time to re-consider their vote. Was a question of £150,000 of revenue involved.

Mr. PARKES reminded the House that, by the adjournment, they would affirm that, after full deliberation, they had committed an error so great as to render it necessary for them not to touch any other business till it was corrected. Were they prepared to commit this act of self-stultification at the beak of the Colonial Secretary?

Mr. JONES thought they ought to make the adjournment a question of confidence in the Ministry, and if they agreed to do so it would be best to dispose of the matter immediately.

Mr. HAY was not anxious to rescind any of their proceedings precipitately. Was quite willing to give sufficient time; but why not in the interim go on with the public business?

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Some notices of motion were then given by hon. members.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY.

IN REVENUE.
ADAMS AND OTHERS V. HAYES.
 This was a suit for the recovery of a will, and the defendant's motion for judgment was refused. It had stood over to be spoken to, to the addition of parties.

It was now spoken to by Mr. Murray and Mr. Hayes, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Milford for the defendant.

His Honor gave further directions, including some as to the maintenance and education of the infant heir, and for the addition of other persons interested as parties to the suit.

STEVENS AND OTHERS V. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND OTHERS.
 The argument in this suit was entered upon, but did not terminate.

It was a suit by the Moderator and Synod of the Scotch Church in New South Wales, against the trustees and incumbents of the Scotch Church at the head of Jamieson-street, generally known as Dr. Lang's Church, to remove them from their trust and incumbency, and from all control over the church property.

The grounds of the suit were briefly these: That the Reverend Dr. Lang had been removed from the ministry by the Synod of the day after that citation, and that, for this reason as well as from the fact of his having assumed an adverse position to the local synod (by repudiating its control) he had ceased to be entitled to retain his position of connection with the congregation and church property.

The removal of the trustees was sought upon the ground of their having acted with Dr. Lang in the retention of his office. The Attorney-General was only made a party to the suit on account of the interest, pecuniary and otherwise, which the Government had, or might be supposed to have, in this matter. The claim of the present plaintiffs was, that the church property had been formed and organized anterior to the creation of the Presbytery, which was a voluntary association. And that the retention of the temporaries was justifiable, inasmuch as they properly belonged to the congregation alone, and the church was still that which such temporaries had been acquired—one for public worship, according to the doctrines of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., and Mr. Wise, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Reverend Dr. Lang appeared in person, and Mr. Gordon represented the trustees.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DICKSON.

THE CASE OF JOHN GARRED, charged with mutilating a dead body with intent to defraud his creditors. resumed this morning, at ten o'clock.

W. R. Smart, conveyancer, who was examined yesterday for the defence for about two hours, further deposed that the mutilated deed, the ground rent was not expressed; he prepared the deed conveying 20 acres 20 rods of the Bexley Estate from Hutchinson to Garred on the 10th June, 1858; the consideration was £500. The deed was executed by Hutchinson, and the balance of £500, on the 15th May, 1858; the prisoner gave him instructions to see Thurlow and Dixon and to get the deed executed by Hutchinson. The prisoner gave him instructions to see Thurlow and Dixon and to get the deed executed by Hutchinson. The prisoner gave him instructions to see Thurlow and Dixon and to get the deed executed by Hutchinson.

His Honor then read through the whole of his notes, and told the jury they had to determine the guilt or innocence of the prisoner upon that evidence. If they believed the evidence, they were to find the prisoner guilty, and if not, they were to find him not guilty.

Several times during the day the jury appeared to his Honor as to the course pursued by the prisoner, who continually rambled away from the subject matter—namely, the imputation of the deed concerning the Alma Inn. The prisoner entered into long disquisitions in relation to his own life, his character in England, the conduct of certain attorneys, the sale of furniture, proceedings at the Police Court, &c., &c. The patience of the jury under these impositions was something marvellous.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
CAUSE LIST—WEDNESDAY.

2023. Cunningham v. Bate. 2274. Toner v. Roberts.
 2024. Murphy v. Bate. 2275. Bird v. Foster.
 2025. Murphy v. Bate. 2276. Bird v. Foster.

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 2027. Murphy v. Bate. 2278. Bird v. Foster.
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 2046. Murphy v. Bate. 2297. Bird v. Foster.

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number of other questions were asked this witness, all of which were overruled.

Henry Greville, a clerk of the Insolvent Court, produced certain papers relative to the prisoner's imprisonment, which were allowed to be received, although at first Mr. Holroyd objected to their production, on the ground that they were quite irrelevant to the matter at issue.

Some letters from Hutchinson to Mr. Garred, referring particularly to the offer the prisoner had made to induce Hutchinson to leave England, were not allowed to be put in evidence.

William Palmer Moffatt, attorney, was called, but his evidence was not admissible.

Frederick Cross, attorney, called to testify to the character, said that between 1854 and 1856 the prisoner's character was good for honesty.

Cross-examined: He had been prisoner's attorney four months.

Thomas Benjamin Walker, clerk to Mr. Adam Wilson, proved nothing.

The prisoner declined to call any more witnesses.

Mr. Holroyd was now proceeding to call witnesses. He produced a letter from the ground that there was no Attorney-General, and therefore Mr. Holroyd could not represent him in the capacity of public prosecutor. To sustain this objection he quoted some extracts from Archibald's Practice.

His Honor told the prisoner he was mistaken, and that his quotation could do him no good, unless it might lead to the jury calling him on the ground of insanity.

Mr. Holroyd then called Piddock Arthur Thompson, attorney, who deposed that he saw the deed of assignment prepared by Mr. Smart, who called him in to see it; he only read the schedule; he did not see the deed after the prisoner's insolvency; he never gave any other written instructions to Mr. Smart than those produced.

This closed the case, and the prisoner then made a few remarks upon Thompson's evidence.

Mr. Holroyd addressed the jury, and impressed upon them the fact that the prisoner had treated the mutilated deed as a valid one, and had used it to borrow money upon it from Mr. Constable and Mr. Turner. The evidence of Mr. Adam Wilson and Mr. Simpson proved that the prisoner had treated the deed as a valid one.

The deed was executed on the 10th June, 1858, and the balance of £500, on the 15th May, 1858; the prisoner gave him instructions to see Thurlow and Dixon and to get the deed executed by Hutchinson.

His Honor then read through the whole of his notes, and told the jury they had to determine the guilt or innocence of the prisoner upon that evidence. If they believed the evidence, they were to find the prisoner guilty, and if not, they were to find him not guilty.

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was sued as executor of the estate of the late George Jones, for the amount of £44 6s. due as balance of account. Verdict for the plaintiff for £44 6s. and costs.

GLASS AND ANOTHER V. HUGHES.—The plaintiff sued for £110, for rent due and money lent. The defendant did not appear. Verdict for the plaintiff for £110, and costs.

This being the last case, the court adjourned *sine die*, on Saturday, at one o'clock.

INSOLVENT COURT.
TUESDAY.
 In the estate of Henry Woodward, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture.

In the estate of James Davidson, an adjourned examination. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Fitzhugh in reference to certain debts of conveyance executed by him to one David Crosby, and four other witnesses were examined, touching actions brought against insolvent.

Certificates of discharge were granted, without objection, to James Richard Fryer, John Holland, and John Davis.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.
 Wednesday, 7.—George Lea Wilson, adjourned special, for examination, 11.
 Thursday, 8.—William Macdonald, adjourned special, for examination, 11. Alexander Greville, adjourned special, for examination, 11. Oliver Hackett, 11. Henry Fisher, special, for proof of debts, 11. Morris and Moon, adjourned special, 2. Hector Martin, adjourned special, 2. At 12 o'clock: John B. Parkard, second, 11.

Friday, 9.—James C. Crisp, adjourned single, 11. Charles Creighton, special, for proof of debts, 11. Martin and Hill, special, for proof of debts, 11. Saturday, 10.—Matthew Bradison, adjourned single, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.
 Before the Mayor, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Armistead, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Raper, Mr. J. P. Egan, Mr. Peden.

Nine persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets: one was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, and the rest to pay 10s. each or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

The other charges consisted of one for embezzlement, in which the prisoner was remanded to the gaol for four days; and one for assault and battery, both of which were remanded for further evidence.

Robert Fitzgerald appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Ann his wife, for having left her without the means of support. He consented to an order being made, but alleged that he could not afford to pay more than 5s. a week. On being sworn, he had been a publican at Bong Bong, but is now residing with his wife's sister, doing nothing, has a cottage and garden at Cook's River, for which he would take 10s. a week rental. On cross-examination by Mr. Moffatt he said that in July last he drew a balance of money (£500) from the Commercial Bank, and had about £100 beside; he also sold property to the amount of about £45 since he left Bong Bong in July. To pay 10s. a week for twelve months.

Henry Ward, publican, pleaded guilty to an information issued by the Mayor, for having been found drunk in the streets: he was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Ann Briscoe, or Huff, was found guilty, upon the charge of having been found drunk in the streets, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with 2s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

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The Judge, in summing up, said that the jury had to determine whether Garred had mutilated the deed, and whether he had done so to defraud the general body of his creditors. If they thought the prisoner had mutilated the deed, they were to find him guilty, and if not, they were to find him not guilty.

WATER POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.
 Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. G. H. Rowley.

Thomas Scholten, a seaman, of the Dutch ship *Loewestein*, who had been given into the custody of coxswain Haggarty as a deserter, was convicted, on the authority of documents which had been lodged by the Shipping Office, of having been found drunk in the streets, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with 2s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

John Callaghan, apprehended by constable Wilson, as a deserter from the ship *Queen of England*, pleaded guilty, and was sent to prison for ten weeks to be subjected to hard labour.

QUARTERLY LICENSING MEETING.
TUESDAY.
 Before the Mayor, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Cape, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Peden, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Neale, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Luchman, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Raper, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Ross.

Travellers' Rest, Castlereagh-street, from Reuben Hills to Eliza Hills.
 Old Fellows' Arms, Paddington, from E. Newman to A. Simmonds.
 Britannia Arms, Chippendale, Assignee of A. Heming to G. Sutton.

Bachelor's Hall, Redfern, T. Barton to J. Burtace.
 Gun Hotel, Campbell-street, Assignee of M'Crosset to M. Fitzpatrick.
 Wright's Hotel, Surry Hills, J. Wright to A. Watt.
 Masonic Hall, Newtown, M. A. Brennan to P. J. Donohue.

King's Arms, George-street, M. Stone to E. Shapter.
 Free Tree Cottage, North Shore, J. Redgrave to W. Montgomery.
 Union Inn, Newtown Road, W. Walker, to D. Armstrong.

Stirling Castle, Chippendale, M. Fisher (late Phillips) to A. Fisher.
 Wispick Inn, Sussex-street, J. Doran to D. Fernan.
 Kirkcaldy Inn, King-street, J. Fairbairn to C. Earnshaw.

Glasgow Hall, Cook's River, J. Cook to E. Smith.
 Surry Hills Hotel, William-street, E. Smith to A. Cohen.
 Richmond Inn, York-street, J. Thora to T. Berry.

Sir John Franklin, Bridge-street, B. B. Cohen to W. Thompson.
 Builder's Arms, Glebe, M. Nunan to H. Low.
 Irish Harp, Liverpool Road, Excise of William Mitchell to Margaret Mitchell.

Old Fellows' Arms, Downing-street, C. O'Neil to J. McKee.
 Clarence River Inn, Sussex-street, D. E. McDonald to J. Brodzicki.
 Ruschett's Bay Hotel, Ruschett Bay, J. Eustace to W. W. Kingston.

Rose and Crown, Glenmore Road, M. Kennedy to T. Joyce.
 Enniskillen Hotel, King-street, T. Houghley to E. Elliott.
 Crown and Sceptre, Goulburn-street, J. May to R. Croxon.

Old White Swan, George-street, J. Smith to P. Murphy.
 Native Home, Surry Hills, G. Ward to M. Morrissey.
 Longford Hotel, Kent-street, T. Hickey to W. Smith.
 Golden Gate, George-street, W. Love to J. Noble.

Forester's Hall, Longbottom, Assignee of Callaghan to J. McCullum.
 Willow Tree Hotel, William-street, Assignee of Clark to A. Steele.
 Limerick Arms, Chippendale, A. McDermott (late Yeughan) to P. McDermott.

Leichhardt Arms, Castlereagh-street, M. Morrison to J. Christie.

Glebe Tavern, Campden, E. A. Bowser to M. Horgan.
 McKee's Hall, George-street, J. M. Guire to H. M. O'Neil.
 Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street, J. Wyatt to G. P. Barkhausen.

Warwick Hotel, Illawarra Road, J. Wright to P. Bullman.
 Jews Harp, George-street, M. A. Harris to C. A. Jensen.
 Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont, H. Curry to J. H. Hume.

Red House, North Shore, J. Jones to T. Dickson.
 Harbour View Inn, George-street, M. Grierson to S. Fyfe.
 Oak, Abercrombie-street, W. Coghill to J. Leonard.

MR. GIBBON'S LECTURE ON TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
 Yesterday evening Mr. Francis Gibbon delivered, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, Pitt-street, a lecture on "Telegraphic Communication between Australia and England," in the presence of a very numerous and attentive audience.

The lecture was illustrated by several large maps, to which reference was from time to time made by Mr. Gibbon, who also distributed a number of coloured lithographs more immediately explanatory of the details of the proposed line, for the consideration of which, it will be remembered, a meeting took place at the Chamber of Commerce on the 22nd ultimo.

The lecturer, having been introduced by the Rev. Dr. Woollay, addressed the meeting, explaining the importance of the proposed line, and the interest which the question of communication by electric telegraph between these colonies and England was so evidently becoming to the public mind.

Mr. Gibbon's lecture was a most interesting and instructive one, and was well received by the audience. The lecturer, having been introduced by the Rev. Dr. Woollay, addressed the meeting, explaining the importance of the proposed line, and the interest which the question of communication by electric telegraph between these colonies and England was so evidently becoming to the public mind.

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The

R. F. RICHARDSON has received positive instructions from Mr. Blackford to sell public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-building, Gloucester, on **MONDAY, 12th September**, at 11 o'clock, **AM**, all that piece of land, being allotment No. 15 of section 8 of the Belle Meire Estate, Newtown, having a frontage of 33 feet to **MARIA-STREET**, by a depth of 119 feet, and upon which is situated a **ONE-STORED WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE**, containing three rooms.

The attention of merchants and others is respectfully directed to the above title property, as it will positively be sold on the day of sale without any reserve whatsoever.

barrows.

Superior Cabbage Trees, Hats, Men's Boots, and Wheelbarrows.

WEDNESDAY, 7th September.

MR. J. F. STAFF will hold his monthly sale of Grod Produce, consisting of the above-named articles, at the Stores of Mr. Ainsworth, 100 York-street, at 11 o'clock.

Postponed until THURSDAY next, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

To be sold Without Reserve.
By order of the proprietor, who is retiring from business.

MR. THOMAS B. HUMPHREY has received instructions to sell by public auction on the premises, 43, Dowling-street, near Stephenson-street, on **FRIEDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,**

A very superior assortment of household furniture, consisting of—bedsteads, washstands, dressing-tables, dressing-glasses, two tables, four chairs, mahogany chairs, mahogany four-post bedsteads and bedding, several chests of drawers, china tea services, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms, cash.

CROWN LANDS' SALE.—At eleven o'clock of **THIS DAY, the seventh day of SEPTEMBER,** the following Lots of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, by the Surveyor-General, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the prices applied to each lot respectively. (Deposit 10 per cent.)

The dead fee on the following lots will be charged according to the following scale:—Not exceeding 50 acres, £1; above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres, £1 5s.; above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres, £2.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Lot.	Situation.	Fur-tion.		Area.	
		No.	No.	A.	P.
No. 1	COUNTRY LOTS.	No.	No.	A.	P.
1	Living northerly from Hynd's and Blair's mortgags on East's former	...	...	29	3
				29	3

4	Road, parish of North Coliah	182	182	26	3 18	1
5	Doitto	182	182	26	3 18	1
6	Doitto	182	182	44	0 32	1
7	Doitto	182	182	31	3 28	1
8	Doitto	182	182	48	3 6	1
9	Doitto	182	182	55	0 11	1
10	Doitto	182	182	26	0 16	1
11	Lying northerly from Hynd's and	182	182	20	0 0	1
12	Higgins' portions, on Peat's Ferry	182	182	22	2 4	1
13	Road, parish of North Coliah	182	182	23	2 4	1

[illegible]

25	Adjoining the north boundary of Eggar's western 30 acres	...	20	1	0	1
26	Adjoining the boundary of Schinner's 30 acres	...	10	0	0	0
26	Adjoining the east boundary of J. Mould's 444 acres	...	22	0	30	1
27	Lying northerly from J. Ayre's	...	23	8	15	1
28	25 acres on Cowan's Creek, near Lene Cove	...	23	2	06	1
29	Ditto	...	23	0	36	1
30	Ditto	...	23	0	36	1
31	Ditto	...	26	1	3	1
32	Ditto	...	25	1	10	1
33	Ditto	...	29	2	53	2
34	Above John Brown's 444 acres, at	...	22	0	0	1

55	Time across by Almsworth Cove	...	...	12	0	0	1
56	Lying southerly from T. Flood's	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	24 acres 3 roads 16 perches, near	...	...	47	1	14	1
58	Lane Cove	...	...	23	0	0	1
59	On Curl Curl Lagoon, adjoining	2	...	21	0	0	1
60	Gerrard and Ryan's 30 acres	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Adjoining the west boundary of	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Almsworth's 40 1/2 acres at Rod-	...	...	...	...	...	...

39	Between Alleyn's and Barton's por- tose at Middle Harbour	27	0	0	1
40	Between Sailor's Bay and Sugar- Loaf Bay, Middle Harbour	26	0	54	1
41		9	3	83	1
42		9	0	50	1
43	SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.				
44	On the road from Balgowlah to				

	Manly Beach, and adjoining the north boundary of Chapman's 17 acres	1	0	39	4
44	On the new road from Manly Bay	10	0	0	50
45	to Redborough	10	0	0	50
46	Ditto	10	0	0	50
47	Ditto	14	3	0	50
48	Ditto	10	0	0	50

50	On the shore of Botany Bay, adjoining the south boundary of J. Crane's 10 acres	10	0	0
51	At Ball's Head Bay	1	0	34
52	At Ball's Head Bay	3	0	34
53	At Ball's Head Bay	4	0	34

54	Adjoining John Harley's land, on the west side of the Great Southern Railway	.....	.....	.....	7	20
55	At Coogee.....	.....	25	.....	1	18
56	Ditto.....	.....	37	.....	1	19
57	Ditto.....	.....	38	.....	1	19
58	Ditto.....	.....	39	.....	1	4
59	Ditto.....	.....	40	.....	1	4

60	Ditto	200000	200000	42	1	1	8
61	Ditto	200000	200000	43	1	1	8
62	Ditto	200000	200000	44	1	1	8
63	Ditto	200000	200000	45	1	1	8
64	Ditto	200000	200000	1	27	1	0
65	Ditto	200000	200000	2	27	1	0
66	Ditto	200000	200000	3	27	1	0
Town Lot.							
68	Town of Parramatta North	200000	200000	7	15	3	41

Lithographic plans containing lots 51 to 53 and lots 54 to 56 can be obtained at the Surveyor-General's Office, on payment of one shilling each.

E. C. WEEKES, Colonial Treasurer.

Store Cattle, More Cattle,
At the Homebush Sale Yards, **TUESDAY**

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by auction, on the above day, at 11 o'clock without reserve,
100 bullocks, more or less, store cattle

MR. W. FULLAGAR has been in

IVM strued to sell, at his Yards, Western-road at 12 o'clock, **THIS DAY,** 300 head of prime fat bullocks, the well-known RD brand from the Macquarie River. These are really a prime lot, and will be sold in one or more lots to suit purchasers.

Postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.
Fat and Store Cattle,
To Butchers and Graziers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from
Mr. Thomas Singleton to sell by auction
—

77 head of fat and store cattle, in lots to suit purchasers. Also,
without reserve. Also,
50 head fat cattle, in lots also.

Postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

G. Mr. PITT has received instructions from Mr. D. Eaton to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at Mr. John Fallagar's, at one o'clock,

DODDS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, East Melbourne, on **Monday, the 2nd inst.**, the following property, viz:—

50 H. R. N. S. N. Company's shares.
The Company is now in so flourishing a state that, as an investment for capital, but few opportunities so advantageous are at present to be found.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
 Sheriff's Office,
 Sydney, 6th September, 1859.
 GRAHAM V. GRIFFIN.
ON THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at
 noon, on the Premises, a small Black Bull

In the Sheriff's Court of New South Wales.
 Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 15th August, 1922

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9 the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at the Royal Hotel, at Bathurst

At NOON, on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1859, all the defendant's right, title, and interest of and in the equity of redemption in—All that piece or parcel of land in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement Thirty Acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Georgiana, and parish ——— near a branch of Buckpurra Creek, commencing at the

measured portion Thirty-six Acres, at a point bearing east, and distant thirteen chains from its southwest corner, and bounded on the north by part of the south boundary of that thirty-six acres, bearing east eleven chains, and its easterly prolongation fourteen chains, being in all a line bearing east twenty-five chains, on the east by a line bearing

GEORGE UHN, Under-Sheriff.

been, I have never failed to make particular enquiries. Seeing that the prohibitions now in force against opium serve but to increase the prevalence of the evil, and that there is none found to represent the facts directly to your Majesty, and feeling assured that I am myself thoroughly acquainted with the real state of things, I dare no longer forbear to let them reach your Majesty's ear. Prostrate, I beg my august Sovereign to give secret directions to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kwangtung, with the Superintendent of

JOSEPH M'GILL, of Sydney, innkeeper—a dividend of 6d. in the £, after payment of preferent claims.

MENRY COPELAND, of Orange, storekeeper—second dividend of 7d. in the £, in addition to 7s. 6d. previously declared.

WILLIAM CLARK, of George-street, brewer—a third dividend of 1½d. in the £, in addition to 8s. and 1s. 9d. previously declared.

of their city and could not be shown to the satisfaction of their customers, and the next best-class goods will be kept.

P.S.—Mr. Glanham, for many years in the trade in George-street, has the management of our business.

W. L. BROWN and CO.

Sydney, September 1.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK SCARVES, summer patterns, new styles. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, Hunter-street.

Cloves, sage, pimento, ginger, best Jamaica
Lobsters, bloaters, sardines, half and quarter boxes; red
herrings, in tins
Carbonate of soda
Champion's vinegar
Split peas, oats and grain
Gunny bags
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4
Tin plates, Dafen and Pontpool I.C., IX., IXX.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place,

TO GROCERS.—For SALE, cheap, a splendid SPRING-CART, fit for a grocer, or a parcel cart; good shape, patent axle; it will carry a ton. Price, £15. Apply to WILLIAM BULL, wheelwright.

TO SHIPPERS and others.—A few Tons of superior Humpback Oil for SALE. BROWN and HILL, Drifton Wharf.

3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line after the first line.
 each insertion.
 * All advertisements under six lines will be charged to advertiser's account, if booked.
 Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

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